

WIN

3. To break into openings.
Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,
That bid the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak. King Lear.*
WINDPIPE. *n. f.* [wind and pipe.] The passage for the breath;
the *aperta arteria*.
Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate. *Shak. H. V.*
The wezzon, rough artery, or windpipe, is a part inter-
serving to voice and respiration: thereby the air descendeth unto the
lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*
The quacks of government, who fat
At th' unregarded helm of state,
Consider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And save their windpipes from the law. *Hudibras.*
Because continual respiration is necessary for the support of
our lives, the windpipe is made with annular cartilages. *Ray.*
The windpipe divides itself into a great number of branches,
called bronchia: these end in small air-bladders, capable to be
inflated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expul-
sion of it. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
WINDWARD. *adv.* [from wind.] Towards the wind.
WINDY. *adj.* [from wind.]
1. Confisting of wind.
See what showers arise,
Blown with the windy tempest of my soul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shak. H. V.*
Subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension or evapo-
ration. *Bacon.*
2. Next the wind.
Lady, you have a merry heart.
—Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the windy side of care. *Shakespeare.*
3. Empty; airy.
Why should calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miseries. *Shak. Rich. III.*
What windy joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliverance, which now proves
Abortive as the first-born bloom of Spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's froit. *Milton.*
Look, here's that windy applause, that poor transitory plea-
sure, for which I was disonour'd.
Of every nation, each illustrious name
Such toys as these have cheated into fame,
Exchanging solid quiet to obtain
The windy satisfaction of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
4. Tempestuous; molested with wind.
On this windy sea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*
It is not bare agitation, but the sediment at the bottom,
that troubles and defiles the water; and when we see it windy
and puffy, the wind does not make but only raise dust. *South.*
5. Duff; flutulent.
In such a windy colic, water is the best remedy after a sur-
feit of fruit. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
WINE. *n. f.* [pn, Saxon; *vinum*, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape.
The wine of life is drawn, and the meek lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Do not fall in love with me;
For I am faller than vows made in wine. *Shak.*
The increase of the vineyards for the wine-cellar. *Chron.*
Be not amongst wine-bibbers, amongst riotous eaters. *Prov.*
Thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat. *Jf.*
They took old facks upon their asses, and wine-bottles old
and rent, and bound up. *Jes. ix. 4.*
Where the wine-press is hard wrought, it yields a harsh
wine that tastes of the grape-stone. *Bacon.*
His troops on my strong youth like torrents rush;
As in a wine-press, Judah's daughter crush'd. *Sandys.*
With large wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast. *Milt.*
Shall I, to please another wine-sprung mind,
Lose all mine own? God hath giv'n me a measure,
Short of his cane and body; must I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleasure?
The firrings of the flock are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant wines the cheering bowl supply. *Pope.*
If the hoghead falls short, the wine-cooper had not fill'd it
in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the
general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the
plant; for no fruits, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality
of *wine*. *Arbutnot.*
WING. *n. f.* [gehpings, Saxon; *vinge*, Danish.]
1. The limb of a bird by which she flies.
As Venus' bird, the white swift lovely dove,
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur.

WIN

- Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shak. H. V.*
An eagle stirreth up her nest, spreadeth abroad her wings,
taketh them, and beareth them on her wings. *Deut. xxxii.*
A spleenless wind to stretch
Her wings to waft us, and to urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*
The prince of augurs, Helitherses, rose;
Precient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A sure presage from ev'ry wing that flew. *Pope's Odyssey.*
2. A fan to winnow.
Wing, cartnave, and bushel, peck, ready at hand. *Taffer.*
3. Flight; passage by the wing.
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to th' rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowse,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouse. *Shak.*
Thy affections hold a wing
Quite from the flight of all thy ancestors. *Shak. H. IV.*
I have pursued her as love hath pursued me, on the wing of
all occasions. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
While passion is upon the wings, and the man fully engaged
in the prosecution of some unlawful object, no remedy or con-
troul is to be expected from his reason. *South.*
You are too young your power to understand;
Lovers take wing upon the least command. *Dryden.*
And straight, with in-born vigour, on the wings,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning sing. *Dryden.*
Then life is on the wing; then most the fairs,
When most the seems reviv'd. *Smith's Phœdra and Hippol.*
4. The motive of flight.
Fearful commenting
Is leaden fervor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and snail-paced beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shak. R. III.*
5. The side bodies of an army.
The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as wings
certain companies of Italians. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
The left wing put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he rushes on the right. *Dryden.*
6. Any side piece.
The plough most proper for stiff black clays is long, large,
and broad, with a deep head and a square earth-board, the
coulters long and very little bending, with a very large wing.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.
The speed of gods
Time counts not, tho' with swift minutes wing'd. *Milt.*
Who knows but he, whose hand the lightning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who wings the storms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind. *Pope.*
2. To supply with side bodies.
We ourself will follow
In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well winged upon our chiefest horse. *Shak. R. III.*
To WING. *v. n.* To pass by flight.
I, an old turtle,
Will wing me to some wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament 'till I am lost. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He wing'd his upward flight, and soar'd to fame;
The rest remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryd.*
Struck with the horror of the fight,
She turns her head, and wings her flight.
From the Meotis to the northern sea,
The goddess wings her desolate way. *Prior.*
WINGED. *adj.* [from wing.] Furnished with wings; flying;
swift; rapid.
Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Eh, good fir Michael, bear this scaled brief
With winged haste to the lord marshal. *Shak. H. IV.*
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy winged messengers,
To visit all thy creatures? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
We can fear no force
But winged troops, or Pegasean horse. *Waller.*
The winged lion's not so fierce in fight,
As Lib'ri's hand presents him to our sight. *Waller.*
The cockney is surpris'd at many actions of the quadruped
and winged animals in the fields. *Watt.*
WINGEDPEA. *n. f.* [cabra, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empanement
rises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a pod, for the
most part round and cylindrical, filled with roundish seeds.
Miller.
WINGSHELL. *n. f.* [wing and shell.] The shell that covers
the wing of insects. *Sw. H. V.*
The long-shell'd goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the
wingshells of themselves an inch, and half an inch broad; so
deep as to come down below the belly on both sides. *Grew.*
WINGY. *adj.* [from wing.] Having wings.
They spring together out, and twitly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With wingy speed out-trip the eastern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addison.*
To WINK. *v. n.* [wincen, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.]
1. To shut the eyes.
Let's see thine eyes; wink now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet, thou see'st not well. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
They're fairies; he that speaks to them shall die:
I'll wink and cough; no man their sports must eye. *Shak.*
His false cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing.
While one would wink. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, winking, leap'd into destruction. *Shak. H. IV.*
In despite of all this, he runs foolishly into his fin and ruin,
merely because he winks hard, and rushes violently like a horse
into the battle. *Taylor.*
The Scripture represents wicked men as without under-
standing; not that they are destitute of the natural faculty:
they are not blind, but they wink. *Tilleyson.*
If any about them should make them think there is any dif-
ference between being in the dark and winking, get it out of
their minds. *Locke.*
2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids.
You saw my master wink and laugh upon you. *Shak. H. V.*
Send him a spoon when he wants a knife: wink at the foot-
man to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*
3. To close and exclude the light.
While Hermes pip'd and sung, and told his tale,
The keeper's winking eyes began to fail,
And drowsily slumber on the lids to creep,
'Till all the watchman was at length asleep. *Dryden.*
When you shoot, and shut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*
4. To connive; to connive with one that will wink at their
faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgift.*
I, for winking at your discords too,
Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*
Let not night see my black and deep desires;
The eye winks at the hand!
The king gave him great gifts, and winked at the great spoil
of Bosworth-field, which came almost wholly to this man's
hands. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
Let us not write at a loose rambling rate,
In hope the world will wink at all our faults. *Roscommon.*
Some faults of courtes with childhood end;
We therefore wink at wages, when they offend;
And spare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*
Oblivious cannot be winked at, but must be subdued. *Locke.*
Cato is stern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to wink at human frailty,
Or pardon weakness that he never felt. *Addison's Cato.*
5. To be dim.
The fullen tyrant slept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a winking light,
Sob'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breast. *Dry.*
WINK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of closing the eye.
You doing thus,
To the perpetual wink for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
At every wink of an eye some new grace will be born. *Shak.*
Since I receiv'd a command to do this business,
I have not slept one wink. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
The beams so reverend and strong,
Do't thou not think
I could eclipse and cloud them with a wink,
But that I would not lose her sight so long? *Donne.*
It rag'd for all night, that I could not sleep a wink. *Temple.*
Not write! but then I think;
And for my soul I cannot sleep a wink. *Pope.*
2. A hint given by motion of the eye.
Her wink each bold attempt forbids.
The stockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to serve for the towns,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*
WINKER. *n. f.* [from wink.] One who winks.
A set of nodders, winkers, and whisperers, whose business
is to fringe all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WIN

- WINKINGLY. *adv.* [from winking.] With the eye almost
closed.
If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it winkingly, as those
do that are purblind; but it any thing that is black, he looketh
upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacocks on Drawing.*
WINNER. *n. f.* [from win.] One who wins.
A gamester, having lost all, borroweth of his next fellow-
gamester somewhat to maintain play; which he setting unto
him again, shortly thereby winneth all from the winner. *Spenser.*
Go together,
You precious winners all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
Bethrew the winners; for they play'd me false. *Shak. H. V.*
Whether the winner laughs or no, the loser will complain;
and rather than quarrel with his own skill, will do it at the
dice. *Temple.*
WINNING. *participial adj.* [from win.] Attractive; charming.
Ye're less fair,
Less winning soft, less amiably mild,
Than that smooth wat'ry image. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
On her, as queen,
A pomp of winning graces waited still;
And from about her shot darts of desire
Into all eyes, to wither her still in fight. *Milt. Par. L.*
Cato's soul
Shines out in every thing she acts or speaks,
While winning mildness and attractive smiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Softens the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addison's Cato.*
WINNING. *n. f.* [from win.] The sum won.
A simile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer
to a buttering gamester, that stakes all his winnings upon every
cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be un-
done. *Addison's Freetholder.*
To WINNOW. *v. a.* [pinnian, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.]
1. To separate by means of the wind; to part the grain from
the chaff.
Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That even our corn shall seem as chaff;
And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
In the fun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and winnow it by day. *Dryden's Virgil.*
2. To fan; to beat as with wings.
Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnow the buxom air. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
3. To sift; to examine.
Winnow well this thought, and you shall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*
4. To separate; to part.
Bitter torture shall
Winnow the truth from falsehood. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
To WINNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.
Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Eccles. v. 9.*
WINNOWER. *n. f.* [from winnow.] He who winnows.
WINTER. *n. f.* [pinter, Saxon; *winter*, Danish, German,
and Dutch.] The cold season of the year.
Though he were already steep'd into the winter of his age,
he found himself warm in those desires, which were in his son
far more excusable. *Sidney.*
After Summer evermore succeeds
The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shak. Hen. VI.*
Those flaws and starts
Inapostors brow to fear, would well become
A woman's story at a Winter's fire. *Shak. Macbeth.*
He hath bought a pair of cast lips of Diana: a nun of Win-
ter's sisterhood kisses not more religiously; the very ice of cha-
stity is in them. *Shak. As you like it.*
The two beneath the distant poles complain
Of endless Winter and perpetual rain.
Liest thou asleep beneath those hills of snow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And Winter from thy furry mantle shake. *Dryden.*
Suppose our poet was your foe before,
Yet now, the business of the field is o'er,
'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into Winter-quarters gone. *Dryden.*
He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads
his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in Winter-nights for the
entertainment of others. *Locke.*
The republic have sent to prince Eugene to desire the em-
peror's protection, with an offer of Winter-quarters for four
thousand Germans. *Addison on Italy.*
Stern Winter smiles on that auspicious clime,
The fields are florid with un fading prime. *Pope.*
To define Winter, I consider first wherein it agrees with
Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all seasons of
the year; therefore a season of the year is a genus: then I ob-
serve wherein it differs from these, and that is in the shortness
of the days; therefore this may be called its special nature, or
difference.